

The first general engagement in the West, sometimes known as the battle of Mons-Charlerol, started August 20 and resulted in the defeat of the French and British. They retreated south of the Marae, where the second general engagement started September 5. The line of this date on the map shows the armies positions just before the battle.

The German right wing was broken up and forced back, bringing about a retirement of the whole line. The German positions on September 9, in the midst of their retrent, are shown on the map by a series of light rectangles, while a row of darkened rectangles indicates the enrefully prepared trench line of the Aisne where they stopped and were stincked by the allies September 13.

line of the Alane water to be 13.

Both sides now extended their lines toward the coast. Light squares show the approximate position assumed September 30. By October 15 the siege line was complete from the Alps to the sea.

The line of September 30 also shows the Germans' great drive into the French line across the Meuse at St. Mhiel.

Crossed swords mark the spots of the entrenched siege line where the greatest struggles have taken place since October 15.

of Ypres, when the Germans suffered

enormous losses in attempts to break

through the line in Flanders and reach

Calais. They succeeded in pushing

back the allies only a little and the

invasion of Silesia by the Cossacks

finally induced them to desist and

The Germans in September had per

For the most part throughout the

winter the fighting consisted of regular slege warfare, with heavy artillery

combats and mine and counter-mine.

The flooding of the River Aisne

from winter snows gave the Germans

a chance to entrap the French troops

on the north side of that river in the

vicinity of Soissons for a considerable

Take Offensive in Spring.

the way with tens or hundreds of thou-

shands of shells, they tried joint after

In the Vosges the dominating height

of Hartmannswellerkopf was taken

and retaken several times in sanguin-

ary charges and finally remained in the

subjected to tremendous French pres-

The British also reported "victories"

Flanders. Whether these should be

accounted successes for the allies is

doubtful. The British suffered enor-

mous losses and at Neuve Chapelle

bungled affairs to the extent of shell-

ing their own men who had taken Ger

man trenches. In other cases they

left gallant little parties lodged in

enemy's trenches without supports to

The next development was the un-

expected use of poisonous gas fumes

by the Germans in attacks just north

of Ypres. With this novel weapon

they succeeded in taking several small

villages and more than compensating

for the British gains south of Ypres.

The losses of the French, Canadians

and British were severe, but they suc-

ceeded in stemming the German on-

slaught effectively a few miles back

Begin Series of Attacks.

The German line makes a salient at

Soissons, though not such a pro-

French now began a series of at-

tacks on the upper side of this salient,

to the north of Arras. Expending hun-

dreds of thousands of shells, they time

and again blasted away the barbed

wire entanglements and concrete

trenches, held by Crown Prince Rup-

precht of Bavaria's men, and then

charged across the desolate ground for

The fighting centered about the su-

gar refinery of Souchez and the great

German work called the Labyrinth

Fighting went on in cellars and tun-

nels below the earth and the casual-

ties were heavy. The French bent the

German line and captured the Laby-

rinth, but whether the gains justified

their sacrifice in human life is ques

In July, Crown Prince Frederick

William's army attacked in the Ar-

gonne forest, west of Verdun, and

succeeded in gaining several hundred

yards of shattered woodland and cap-

turing several thousand Frenchmen.

mans were re-enforcing for another

great drive toward Calais or Paris,

but the Teutonic campaign in the

West continued to walt upon the

There were rumors that the Ger-

slight gains.

tionable.

nounced one as at St. Mihlel.

from their former position.

joint of the German armor.

hands of the French.

lost

be annihilated.

send re-enforcements to Russia.

about the same time.

them (January 14).

### FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE WEST

The first month and a half of the western campaign was, made up of startling, swift moves. On September 12, after the defeat on the Marne, the Germans took up defensive positions along the Aisne river. The ten and a half months since then have seen a long deadlock.

The battle line of the Aisne and the Ofse quickly extended northeast to the Fighting has been continuous, with tremendous losses. The general situation has remained unchanged, gains of a few miles for one side at one point offset by minor gains for the enemy in other sectors.

At the beginning of August the kaiser took possession of the little state of Luxemburg and demanded passage through Belgium to the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Permission to pass denied, Von Einem attacked Liege (August 4), while other German armies passed around the city and swept over the level Belgian roads at a terrific rate. The little Belgian army yielded Brussels and fell back to Antwerp and

#### First Big Engagement.

Not until the Germans had almost reached the French border did the first important engagement take place This is generally known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi (about August 20-28), but at the same time there was severe fighting along the whole line through Thionville in Lorraine and along the Vosges in upper Alsace, which the French had invaded with temporary success.

This battle resulted in defeat for the French and English.

While obtaining some successes in counter-attacks on the advancing Germans at Peronne and at Guise, the French were obliged to fall back rapidly to the line of the River Marne.

On the left the French had withdrawn to below Paris and the westernmost German army, under Von Kluck, followed.

The garrison of Paris was put in thousands of motor cars and hurled on Von Kluck's flank. The latter was not taken entirely unawares and met the attack strongly, but at the same time the army of General Foch attacked the German army on Von Kluck's left and

# drove it back.

Driven Back From Paris. The Germans had begun the battle with five armies in line. The withdrawal of the two farthest west now caused the retreat of the third, fourth and fifth in that order, each in turn finding its flank exposed by the withdrawal of the troops on its right. At the same time the movement on the east end of the German line was ac--celerated by a strong attack from the French fortified zone of Verdun.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had been. The invaders took up an admirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded. rough regions of the Argonne and the Woevre, joining hands here with the troops besieging Verdun. The allies have tried this line in vain ever since.

Both combatants now tried to turn the west flank. Enormous bodies of cavalry. On the part of the French Flanders. On the part of the French there was largely the desire to link up with the Belgians, now being attacked in Antwerp. The mighty siege guns of the Germans made short work of the Belgian seaport, however, and it fell on October 9. The remnants of the Belgian army retreated along the sea coast and the Germans in a final rush reached Ostend (October 15).

Line Extended to the Sea. The battle line of the Aisne was now extended to the sea, the Germans holding the important French city of Lille, while the ailies kept Ypres in Belgium and, partly by flooding the lowlands, held the position of the Yser river and canal.

From October 16 to November 10 crushing of the much weaker enemy was fought the desperate first battle in Poland.

and other Norfolk towns. Little damage was done. Other raids followed from time to time, and finally London

While single aeroplanes were the rule in the early months of the war the British and French are now sending out squadrons to accomplish important wok. Such air fleets attacked the Zeppelin works at Friedrick sha- in the Woevre.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR ON THE SEA

At the end of the first year of war not a Gorman fighting craft, except submarines, is known to be at large outside the Baltic sea. The Austrian warships are confined to the upper Adriatic and the Turkish fleet to the Sea of Marmora and adjacent straits. The merchant marine of the central European powers has disappeared utterly from the ocean highways. Sixty million dollars' worth of German shipping lies idle in the docks of New York, while several times as much is bottled up elsewhere. At the same time the German submarines have inflicted enormous losses of allied shipping. While both sides have probably concealed many losses, the following is a fairly accudate summary of the number of craft which have been de-

stroyed: Entente Allies. Brit-Rus ish French sian Battleships .. 10 Cruisers .....12 Submarines .. 4 Auxil. cruisers 5 .. Gunboats, destrovers, and torpedo boats 4 6 Total Japanese and Italian

losses, seven vessels of all classes Teutonic Allies. Ger- Ausmany tria Battleships ...... 1 Cruisers ...........18 Submarines ..... 9

Auxiliary cruisers ....19 Gunboats, destroyers, formed the feat of pushing a salient and torpedo boats ...20 into the French line south of Verdun, Total Turkish lesses of veswhich terminated on the west bank of sels of all classes, four. the Meuse river at St. Mihiel; while Total tonnage enthe French had taken the offensive tente allies .........376,770 with some success in Champagne at Total tonnage.

#### **BIG EVENTS IN FIRST** YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR

Teutonic allies ......224,746

August 1—Germany declares war on

distance and kill or capture most of August 2—German forces enter Luxemburg. Germany demands passage through Belgium.
August 5—England announces state of war with Germany.
August 7—French invade southern Alsace. With the spring, the French and English attempted to take the offensive at several points. Always preparing

sace.
August S—British troops land in France and Belgium.
August 11—Germans pass Liege forts.
August 12—England and France declare war on Austria.
August 15—Austrians invade Serbia in force.
August 17—Beginning of Sye days bate.

torce. August 17—Beginning of five days' bat-tle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout. rout.

August 20—Germans enter Brussels.

August 25—Germans enter Namur and
attack Mons. Austria announces victory over Russians at Kraanik. Japan
declares way.

August 24—British begin retreat from
Mons. The salient of St. Mihlel was also sure on both "legs." The French suc-

ceeded in gaining a little ground, but the Germans, despite the apparent August 25-French evacuate Muelhauweakness of the sharp wedge they had august 27—Louvain burned by Gerdriven into the French line, could not mans.

August 28—Battle off Helgoland, several German warships sunk.

August 29—Rusalans crushed in three days' battle near Tannenberg.

September 3—Rusalans occupy Lemberg.

September 5—Battle of the Marne hegins. German right wing defeated and retrent begins. be dislodged and later succeeded in regaining some of the territory they had

gins. German right wing and retrent begins. September 7—Msubeuge falls. September 12—German retrent the Aisne.

the Alsne. ptember 20 — Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathectober 3-Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
October 12—Boer revolt starts.
October 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Vistuls.
October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans. dober 18-First battle of Ypres be-

gins.

betober 24—Ten days' battle before
Warsaw ends in German retirement.

betober 27—Russians reoccupy Lods
and Radom.

betober 29—Turkey begins war on Rus-

sia.

Yovember 3—German squadron bom-bards British const.

November 5—Durdanelles forts bom-barded.

November 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

November 12—Russians defeated at forember 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

forember 12—Russians defeated as
Lipso and Kuino.

forember 15—Russians defeated as

Viotalavek. Viotslavek. November 17—Austrian victory over Serbians at Valjevo announced. December 2—Austrians occupy Bel-

December 5 Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle. December 6—Germans occupy Lods. December 15—Austrians evacuate Beleccumber 16—German cruisers bom-bard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians kiljed. eccumber 20-26—Severe fighting on the

december 20-26—Severe fighting on the line of the Brura river.

anuary 3, 1915—French advance across Aisne north of Solssons.

anuary 14—French driven back across Aisne river. Alane river.

January 24—Naval battle in North sea.

German armored cruiser Bluecher

aunk.

annk.
Issuary 80—Russians occupy Tabris.
February 6—Failure of German attack:
west of Warsaw.
February 8—Beginning of battle is
East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat. feat.
February 18—German formal subma-rine "blockade" on Great Britain be-gins.
February 24—Russians driven from Bukowina. Bukowina. March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle. Harch 21—Zeppelina bombard Paris. March 22—Surrender of Praemyal to

Harch 12—Surrender of Fraemysi to Russians. March 31—Russians penetrate Dukla pass and enter Hungary. April 5—French begins violent attacks on Mihlel salleat. April 14—Russians at Satropko, 20 miles tastic Hungary. April 15—Russians evacuate Tarnov. April 22—Second battle of Ypres he-

gins.
April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses.
April 25—Allies announce recapture of
Lizerne Het Sas and Hartmanaweiler
Kopf.
May 15—Berlin reports capture of 30,
000 Russian prisoners in west Galtcia and seisure of three villages near
Ypres. Ypres. May 6-Russians fall back from Dukh

Lustiania, more than 1,150 lost. Rus thinns in full retrest from Carps thinns.

Germans capture Libau Baltie made public. May 34-Italy declares war on Aus-

tris.

May 26—Italians invade Austria.

May 28—Italians take Grodne. Hassians check Germans at Sienawa.

May 31—First German note on submarine reaches Washington. Zeppelins drop bombs in London.

June 3—Frzemysi falls to Austro-Germans.

mans.
June 10—Germans capture Stanislau.
June 11—Second U. S. submarine note
to Germany made public. Italians
take Monfalcone.
June 12—Italians take Gradisca.
June 19—Austro-Germans occupy Tornogrod.

of the "Labyrinth," north of Arras.
June 24—Austro-Germans capture Lemberg.
June 28—Austrians cross the Dniester
at Halics.
June 29—Halics falls.
July 2—Russians defeat German attempt to land at Windau.
July 3—Russo-German naval battle of
Gottland.
July 4—Italians take Tolmino.
July 5—Berlin announces gains in the
Argonae forest.
July 19—Germans take Pransnyas, 50
miles north of Warsaw.
July 19—Germans advance at many
points in Russia, taking Windau, Tukum, Honde and Grobe.
July 20—Russians report sinking of 59
Turkish asiling vessels. German
gans reach outer forts of Warsaw
and damage the Lublin-Cholm railway.
July 21—Third U. S. submarks person

July 21-Third U. S. submarine note goes to Germany,
July 22—Turkish-German expedition
landed in Tripoli.

July 24—German take two forts near Warsaw,
July 26—Russians repulse Austrians in
Galicia.

## CAMPAIGNS OUTSIDE **BIG WAR THEATERS**

In a score of regions there has been fighting which would have held worldwide attention were it not for the mighty battle lines in France and

Servia's own war was a greater trial to her than either of the two preceding Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation twice threw the hosts of Franz Josef beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 330,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15 and penetrated to the Jadar river, where a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where on November 17 the Serblans met a defeat.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for re-enforcements against the victorious Russians in Ga-

Shells and English tars with naval guns reached the Serbians, and on December 5 they turned on the Austrians and cut them to pieces. The entry of Turkey into the war

was marked by a brave, but foolhardy attempt to invade Egypt. Great Britain's Indian and colonial troops threw the invaders back with heavy losses. British and Japanese troops invested the fortified German port of Tsing-

tau, China, and after a siege of a few weeks the defenders gave up the hopeless struggle. A section of the Boer population of South Africa revolted. The revolt was put down by a Boer, Premier

Botha. He then invaded German were being driven from northern Southwest Africa, and after a long campaign in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans (July 8) After taking three-quarters of a year

to arm herself to the teeth, Italy attacked Austria this spring. The effect of the entry of Italy upon the arena has not yet been marked.

#### \*\*\*\*\* FIRST YEAR COST OF WAR IN MEN AND MONEY

Only approximately accurate tables of the killed, wounded and missing in the first year of the war are possible, because France and Russia and Austria-Hungary do not give out their figures, while Germany has changed her policy recently to one of secrecy. Great Britain still tells her lesses from month to month.

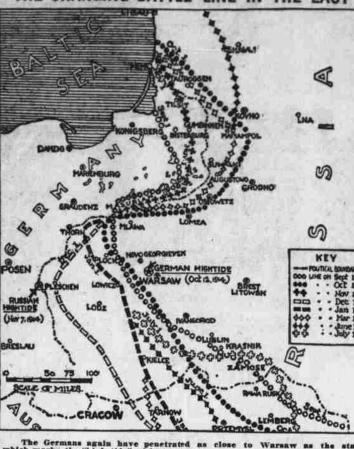
The following estimates are believed to give a fairly correct idea of the casualties: Teutonic Allies.

Germany ..........2,300,000 Austria-Hungary ..... 1,900,000 Turkey ...... 230,000 Total ......4,430,000 Entente Allies. oners, 1,175,000) ...3,500,000 Great Britain ..... 480,000 Belgium ...... 260,000 Servia ..... 240,000 Japan ...... 1,210 Italy (no reports of losses .... 75,000 Portugal (fighting in colonies) .....(minor) Montenegro ..... 30,000

The first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,500,000,000 in direct expenditures for military purposes. The war is now costing about \$45,000,000 a day. \$2,000,000 an hour and \$30,000 a minute. \*\*\*\*\*\*

San Marino .....

THE CHANGING BATTLE LINE IN THE EAST



The Germans again have penetrated as close to Warsaw as the star which marks the "high tide" of last autumn.

## **FIRST YEAR OF THE** WAR IN THE EAST

The first twelvementh of fighting between the Russians on one side and Austrians and Germans on the other is a story of great changes of fortune, both combatants being repeatedly driven back only to show the greatest resiliency in defeat and soon to resume the offensive in a most surprising manner,

The end of the year, however, finds the pendulum swinging strongly against the czar. He may recover and take again the roads to Cracow, Vienna and Berlin, but just at present he is on the whole in worse plight than in any hour since the war started.

Russia's losses in the first year of the war are not approached by those of any nation in any war of history. According to reliable estimates, she has had between 2,500,000 and 4,000, 000 men killed, injured and captured. Despite these horrible gaps made in her ranks, she still has millions in the field, and her great reservoir of personnel does not show signs of exhaustion. It is not men she lacks, but guns, shells and brains.

Slow to Mobilize. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia. Almost immediately the Germans crossed the frontier at Thorn and the Austrians south of Lublin. They were practically unopposed because of the slowness of mobilization in Russia. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch was forced to gather his main armies well to the rear of the line of great fortresses running through Kovno, Grodno. Ossowetz, Novo Georgievsk, War-

saw and Ivangorod. On account of his desire to do all he could to relieve the French, who France by the amazing German rush through Belgium, Nicholas attacked sooner than he otherwise would have done. As a result, he met two disas-

ters. He sent General Samsonoff into East Prussia from the south and General Rennenkampf into East Prussia from the east, the latter winning the first large engagement of the war In the East at Gumbinen.

At this moment the Germans, believing that the French were well in hand and about to be surrounded on their eastern frontier, quickly withdrew 250,000 men from France and hurled them by rail into East Prussia, where they fell upon Samsonoff with crushing force in the great German victory of Tannenberg (Aug. 28)

Meanwhile, the Austrians, leaving only a few troops in Galicia to hold back the Russians advancing from Tarnopol on the line of the Gnila-Lipa, struck the Russians en masse at Kras nik and routed them to Lublin.

Most Bloody Drive of War.

With two armies in difficulty, the grand duke decided to abandon one to its fate and save the other. threw re-enforcements into Lublin and ordered the line of the Gnila-Lips river be forced at any cost. In one of the most bloody drives of the war the Russians advanced into eastern Galicia and occupied Lemberg

The Russians then advanced to Rawa Ruska and took the Austrian armies in Poland in the rear, cutting them up frightfully. Meanwhile Von Hindenburg had

completed his victory over Samsonoff by turning on Rennenkampf and clearing East Prussia of Muscovites. But though Rennenkampf had been defeated and Samsonoff almost annihilated, the Germans. The Russians were now as far west

as Tarnow in Galicia, while their Cossacks were able to make raids into Hungary farther south. Hindenburg concentrated a great force suddenly in Silesia and began a drive from the west against Warsaw and Ivan-The Siberian corps arrived gorod. in the nick of time to save Warsaw from the enemy. High Tide of Russian Invasion.

Hindenburg then drew off the northern section of his army in Poland to the north, thinking to take the pursu-

reports that in that country the feeble-

ing Russians in flank with the southern section. But the Austrians were too slow to carry out the field marshal's plans and the Russians, slipping into a gap in the lines between the Germans and their allies, slaughtered the latter. The result was the high tide of Russian invasion. The Austrians withdrew over the Carpathians again, leaving Przemysł to be besieged a second time. The Germans withdrew to Silesia and the Russians, following closely, were able for a brief moment to raid this rich province at Pleschen. At the same time they entered East Prussia again.

But again the German strategic railways proved their undoing. Hindenburg concentrated at Thorn and drove into the right flank of the Russian main forces, throwing them back on Lodz. He advanced too far, however, and

when he had the Russian forces nearly surrounded, he suddenly found Russians in his own rear. In this extremity, the Russians say, he telegraphed for re-enforcements. But before the re-enforcements

sent from Flanders arrived the Germans had managed at frightful cost to hack their way to safety. This was the bloody battle of Lodz.

Wins Second Victory.

With stronger German forces opposing them the Russians withdrew to the line of Bzura, Rawa and Nida rivers. At the same time the Austrians, attempting to debouch from a pet groundhog so that he can be the Carpathian passes, were driven back everywhere, leaving 50,000 prisoners.

With January Hindenburg made a third desperate attack on Warsaw. For ten days, both night and day, the Germans came on. Then, having lost probably 50,000 men and the Russians nearly as many, they gave it up.

Unable to reach Warsaw, Hindenburg concentrated twice Slever's force in East Prussia, and won his second overwhelming victory there. Enormous captures of Russians were made and the fortress of Gradno was attacked farther west, from Ossowetz to Pultusk. The Germans retreated to Mlawa and then tried to flank the Russians at Przasnysz, which city they took. But the Russians again flanked the flanking party, as they had done at Lodz and won an important success (February 22-28).

In March and April the Russians pressed through the western Carpathian passes and entered Hungary Just when their future seemed brightest, the Germans broke the Russian line in West Galicia and let through enormous forces.

Pressing westward irresistibly, they took the Russian Carpathian armies in the rear. The latter tried to retreat, but vast numbers were captured. Przemysl, which had succumbed to the Russjan besiegers March 22, fell again into the hands of the Austro-Germans.

Great German Maneuver. From Przemysl Von Mackensen Grodek and captured Lemberg, the Galician capital. Then he turned north and marched upon the Warsaw-Ivangorod -Brest - Litovsk triangle from the south. At the same time the Russians in

southern Galicia, putting up a desperate resistance, were driven by Von Linsingen first to the line of the Dniester and then across the Gnila-Lipa to the line of the Zlota-Lipa.

Reaching the vicinity of Krasnik in their drive to Warsaw from the south, the Austrians sustained a severe check in the scene of their triumph of the previous summer. Held on this line the Germans attacked hotly from the north and took the town of Przasnysz (July 14).

The Germans now began the grandest maneuver ever seen in the history of human warfare, From the Windau river in the Bal-

tic provinces all the way along the border of East Prussia and in a gigantic sweep through the vicinity of Radom, west of the Vistula, and a line south of the Lublin-Cholm railway they delivered smashing blows and have reached the very gates of War-BaW.

tivity, that it is felt in every part

of the state and affects in some way

A species of tree of unlimited growth in Natal, heretofore regarded as worthlass commercially, has been tound to yield a juice that contains crime than any other force, that it | rubber in large quantities

# WITH BARNS **FULL OF STOCK**

Didn't Look Much Like Hard Times in Western Canada.

A. Meyer, who left one of the best Counties in Minnesota, probably because he got a good price for his excellent farm, and left for the Canadian West, writes to his local paper, the Bagley Independent. His story is well worth repeating. He says:

"To say I was greatly surprised when I reached Saskatchewan and Alberta would be expressing it mildly. In a country where so much suffering was reported. I found everyone in good circumstances, and especially all our friends who have left Clearwater and Polk counties. They all have good homes and those who were reported to have sold their stock through lack of feed, I found with their barns full of stock, and it did not look very much like hard times. They have from 160 acres to two sections of the finest land that can be found.

Those that left here two or three years ago have from 100 to 400 acres in crops this year.

Prospects for a bumper crop are splendid. It is a little cold now, but nothing is frosted, either in gardens or fields. Land can be bought quite reasonably here from those who volunteered their services in the European war. Here are certainly the best opportunities for securing a good home with a farm and independence for life in a short time. Before I started I heard that prices were so high. Flour was reported at \$12 per hundred it is \$4.25 here. In the west all the groceries can be purchased for nearly the same as in Minn. The only article that I found higher was kerosene at 35 cts per gallon. When I saw the land I wondered why people do not live where they produce enough from the soil to make a comfortable living. We visited T. T. Sater, John Dahls, W. J. and R. D. Holt's, Martin Halmen, Ole Halvorson, Wm. Walker and Geo. Colby, all from Bagley. We found well and prosperous farmers who wished to be remembered to all their Bagley friends." (Sgd.) A. MEYER.-Advertisement.

Perfectly Natural. "So you were a witness in a lawsuit? "Yes."

"Did the opposing attorney bother you much?" "Not at all. He kept interrupting me so much that it seemed I was at home telling my story and ma was

Going to an Extreme. "Bliggins has an idea that he can run the universe."

correcting me as I went along."

"Yes. I understand he is training sure of having the kind of weather predictions he wants every year."

Why He Falled. "I understand his marriage was a failure." "Yes: he tried to run it the way he

ran his business." "How do you mean?" "He was never in the office."

Giving Him the Hee Haw! She-How do you happen to be called Jack?

He-Oh, it's just a nickname. Why? She-I didn't know but it was an abbreviation.

Conversational Discretion.

"People are not supposed to tell all they know," said the cautious person. "No," replied Miss Cayenne, "especially in these days of popularized science."

In Self-Defense. Applicant-Be youse th' gint wot advertoised fer a porter, sor?

Hotel Proprietor-Yes, but I stated in the ad that all applications must be made by mail. Applicant-Faith, an' do youse t'ink Oi'm afther lookin' loik a female, sor?

Going the Limit. "What is your opinion of govern-ment ownership?"

"It's a great idea," replied Senator Sorghum. "If the government owned everything and had to pay all its drove east through Massiska and own taxes a lot of my constituents would be better satisfied." Sympathy.

Mrs. Gray-The window has stained glass in it. Mrs. Green-Too bad! Can't you find anything that'll take the stains out? The Newcomer.

Nurse-It has its father's bair. Father-I am glad it's being kept in the family. Nurse-An' it has it's mother's voice.

Father-Lord help it!-Life, Proper Classification.

Parson Snowball (a Methodist)-Is yoh all a soljah in de army ob de Lohd? Stranger-Yassah. Ah's a membah ob de Baptist church.

Parson Snowball-Den yoh all ain't in de army; yoh's in de navy. Drawing the Line. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

"Maybe," replied Mr. Cumrox. "But I don't like to have a stenographer copy my mistakes in grammar."-Detroit Free Press. Always Superlative.

"There's no place like home," chanted the sentimental man. "That's right," replied Mr. Growcher, "whichever way it goes. You can't best it whether it looms up as a palace of peace or a war zone."

Going Over It. "I gotta get home. My wife gives a big society dinner at eight." "Plenty of time, old man, Barely six

now." "I know, but I gotte get home. I gotta rehearse."

#### THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE AIR In the air the dirigible has be

disappointment, the aeroplane a reve lation. The astounding development of the aeroplane, both for scouting purposes and as a defensive weapon. one of the most striking features

of the first year of the war, Destructive raids have been made by aereplanes behind the lines of the y and much destruction wrought

the destruction wrought negligible. The first raid of the English coast was made January 19 on Yarmouth

was reached May 31. Several per-

ven, on Lake Constance, and the chemical works at Ludwigshaven. Accounts of damage done on these raids are conflicting. The French asserted that large fires had been caused. On June 15, 23 allied aeroplanes dropped 130 bombs on Karlaruhe, cap-

wounding many others. The biggest aeroplane raid of the war took place July 13, when 35 on the railway station at Vignoulles

ital of Baden, killing 11 persons and

Controlling the Feeble-Minded,

The economic and social problems connected with the feeble-minded are of far greater importance than the average person realizes. Interesting figures are found in a report of the committee of visitors of the state charities of New York. According to this report, there are in New York at present 32,000 feeble-minded persons Of these 4,900 are provided for in institutions especially designed for their care and 4,500 in other institutious, leaving at large 22,600.

minded are increasing at twice the rate of the general population. The importance of providing, by the establishment of additional institutions and the completion of those under way. for the custodial care or control of a greater number of feeble-minded cannot be overestimated. Averments of Amos W. Butler of Indiana, to the effeet that feeble-mindedness produces

all the people, and that its cost is beyoud comprehension, may be quoted as the best argument for the policies advocated.

The royal commission of England | touches every form of charitable ac

more pauperism, degeneracy and